

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Think It Over

By Walter E. Myer

STUDENTS who are interested in the qualities which make for success in life should ponder thoughtfully a comment made by a leading industrialist. During the course of an interview, he was asked to tell, on the basis of his corporation's experience, the type of person who is most likely to succeed in the business world. Here is what he said:

"In the selection and advancement of our men, we rely on three stable factors—*Ability, Personality, and Character*. And the greatest of these is *Character*.

"*Ability* has no substitute, for it is a badge not lightly worn, a recognition of performance, a laurel bestowed by personal demonstration and not by ancestry or fortune.

"*Personality* is that light by which ability makes its way. The combination of many intangibles, its spark is engendered by personal contact, and on occasion it may be formed into that high white flame we associate with hypnotic power. That man is fortunate who is endowed with a warm, contagious personality, for he will always obtain a hearing.

"*Character* stands apart and above. Personality has the power to open many doors, but character must keep them open. It must turn a cordial greeting into a friendship, convert a promise into a pact, mold a frail structure of the moment into an enduring edifice. *Character is what every man seeks in another.*"

The employers who attach so much importance to character and personality know what they are about. They have come to their conclusions as a result of long experience. They know that as many people fail at their jobs because of character and personality faults as do because of mediocre ability or inadequate preparation for the daily work. Hence they place emphasis upon character development and character education.

One cannot get along very well, however, without all the factors mentioned above. However faultless one's character may be, he cannot accomplish much if his intellect is not well trained; if he does not have highly cultivated abilities. One may possess both character and ability and yet be ineffectual because of social crudities—weaknesses of one kind or another in his personality.

Students who are at the beginning of a new year would do well to keep in mind the importance of obtaining a many-sided education. Acquire knowledge in a number of fields. Become skilled in many operations and activities. Enlarge your interests. Learn to associate agreeably and pleasantly with your fellow students.

And do not forget the quest for character. "Character is what every man seeks in another." It can best be found in other people by individuals who have it also in their own possession.



Walter E. Myer



THE OLD AND THE NEW in French Morocco. A veiled woman stands in the shadow of an office building in the Place de France in Casablanca.

## North African Crisis

Recent Uprisings in Morocco and Tunisia and Bad Feeling over Suez and the Sudan Disturb U. S. Officials

TEN years ago today, history was being made in the North African city of Casablanca. There in the midst of World War II, U. S. President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill were meeting to plan the defeat of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

The white-walled Moroccan city is again in the headlines, but the situation in Casablanca today is not so encouraging to the western powers as were the events of 10 years ago. The North African metropolis has been the scene of bloody rioting in which at least 200 people have been killed. Tension runs high as hundreds of soldiers in French uniform patrol the streets.

The Morocco rioting is but one example of the unrest that is being felt throughout North Africa. From the sun-baked plains of Morocco to the palm-girded delta of the Nile, resentment is flaring against the Europeans whose governments control vital areas in North Africa. Native peoples are demanding that the European overseers get out.

The most violent outbreaks in recent weeks have been directed at France. The French control Morocco,

Algeria, and Tunisia. But 2,000 miles to the east the British, who control Suez, have been engaged in a bitter dispute with Egypt.

U. S. leaders are concerned about the uprisings in North Africa. That region is of vital military and economic importance to us and to our allies. Disturbances in that part of the world might wreck the defense effort we are making in Europe.

There we are building a defense line from Scandinavia down along the Iron Curtain through Greece and Turkey. If North Africa fell into enemy hands, that defense line would be outflanked. Bombers based in North Africa could rain destruction on Western Europe.

The loss of North Africa would also deprive us of air and naval bases necessary for Europe's defense. At present the U. S. has a big naval base at Port Lyautey in Morocco, and the French occupy a large base at Bizerte in Tunisia. There are three big U. S. air fields in Morocco and another one in Libya. In case Russia should launch an attack, these air bases would be in our first line of defense.

North Africa also has valuable re-

(Continued on page 6)

## McCarran Act Is Now Under Study

Congress May Soon Be Asked to Change Controversial Law Passed Last Summer

AMERICAN immigration rules have been in the headlines a great deal during recent weeks. A new law covering this subject went into effect on the day before Christmas. It proved to be among the most controversial of all measures enacted during the 1952 session of Congress.

Our lawmakers approved it last summer by a big majority—large enough, in fact, to override President Truman's veto. But, later, during the Presidential race, this same measure was condemned by leaders of both major parties. Furthermore, on New Year's Day an investigating commission that had been appointed by President Truman issued a scorching report on the immigration law. It said the measure should be "revised from beginning to end."

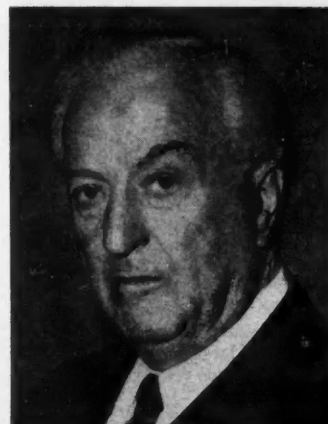
The new law is generally known as the McCarran-Walter Act—after its chief sponsors in the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is a highly complicated measure, drawn up after three years of study by congressional committees. As printed by the government, it fills about 120 pages. Immigration officials have been studying the document for months in order to learn its details.

The McCarran-Walter law was enacted to replace a hodgepodge of more than 200 separate immigration measures—some of them 150 years old. In many cases it follows provisions of previous laws, and in others it makes considerable changes.

Disputes that have arisen in connection with the McCarran-Walter Act cover a great many points. We shall take up some of the major ones in the paragraphs that follow:

**Ship inspections.** Under the new law, most foreigners who have been

(Continued on page 2)



SENATOR PAT MCCARRAN. He is co-author of disputed immigration law.

## McCarran Act

(Continued from page 1)

members of communist or pro-communist organizations are forbidden to enter the United States, even as visitors. Generally speaking, foreign crewmen on ships that visit our ports cannot now come ashore until they give assurance that they have not belonged to such subversive organizations.

Our government recently put immigration officers on some of the larger liners coming into U.S. ports. Crew-

very angry if large numbers of their merchant seamen were kept from going ashore in such friendly nations as France or Britain.

"Despite all the trouble that will be caused, the new regulations are not likely to be effective. If there are dangerous subversives traveling as crewmen on a foreign vessel, they probably will be able to deceive our inspectors and go ashore anyway."

Defenders of the new measure reply:

"Regardless of what customs have been followed in the past, the United States cannot afford to take chances now. Formerly, many spies have en-

ures were sponsored largely by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada.)

Sometimes a foreign scientist who tries unsuccessfully to visit this country is not even told why the permission is refused. Perhaps it is because he was born in a country that is now under communist control. Or perhaps he belongs to some large scientific organization that has several known communists among its members. Our officials have been given broad powers in the screening of those who want to visit this country, and they don't always reveal the grounds on which they bar a person.

Numerous distinguished foreigners

tion with foreigners who are working along similar lines. Some restrictions against foreign visitors to the United States undoubtedly are needed, but present regulations unquestionably go much too far."

**Immigration quotas.** The United States is a "nation of immigrants." All our families, except those of American Indian descent, have come here from abroad during the last few centuries. Until after World War I we placed very few limitations upon entry into this country. During the 1920's, however, Congress passed laws that severely restricted the number of immigrants who could come to our shores. By 1929 the following system had been put into operation:

Immigration from lands outside the Western Hemisphere was limited to wives, husbands, and children of American citizens; to certain professional groups; and to an additional quota of about 150,000 people each year. This quota was divided among the various foreign countries. Each nation's share was in proportion to the number of our people—as of 1920—whose ancestry traced back to that particular country.

For instance, the 1920 census showed that about 44 per cent of America's people were of British ancestry. So Britain's maximum yearly number of "quota immigrants" to America was set near 65,000—or about 44 per cent of the 150,000 total.

This "national origins" plan discriminated sharply against would-be immigrants from southern and eastern Europe—against the Italians, for example, and the Greeks. People from these nationalities did not make up a big percentage of our whole population in 1920, so their countries received very small quotas.

The McCarran-Walter Act continues the national origins quota system without many changes. Its quotas are still based on our 1920 population.

Congressmen and others who defend the quota system as it now works argue as follows:

"Most Americans are of British or northern European ancestry. Therefore the customs and backgrounds of such countries as Britain, Ireland, Germany, and Sweden are quite similar to ours. Most of our immigrants should be drawn from these and other northwestern European countries, and we should take only a small number of people whose national backgrounds differ widely from those of our majority."

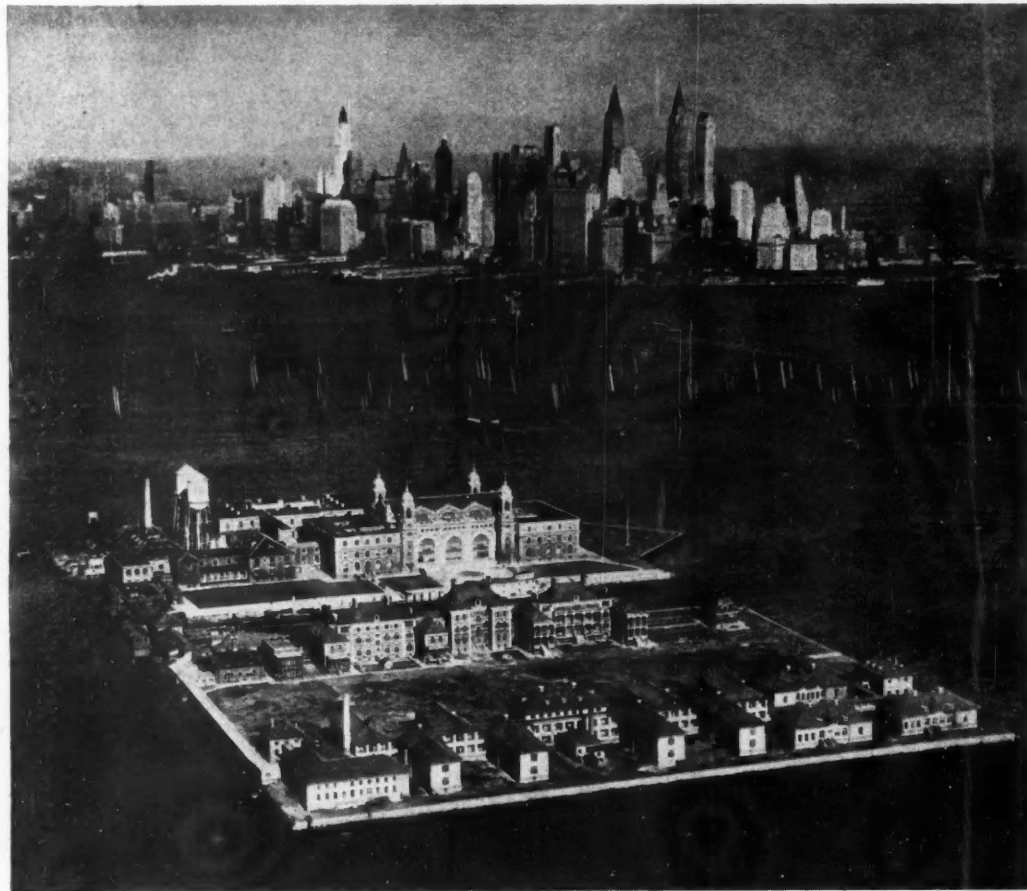
Americans who dislike the present system reply in this way:

"The total U. S. immigration quota should be more evenly divided among the various foreign nations than it is today. Immigrants from dozens of countries, including lands against which we now discriminate, have made valuable contributions to American life."

President Truman, who opposes the present quota arrangement, says: "The idea [behind this policy] was . . . that Americans with English or Irish names were better people and better citizens than Americans with Italian or Greek or Polish names. . . . Such a concept is utterly unworthy of our traditions and our ideals."

Incoming President Dwight Eisenhower—in a campaign speech criticizing the present law—referred to military Medal of Honor winners who carry names such as Desiderio, Her-

(Concluded on page 3)



ELLIS ISLAND, United States immigration center for more than 50 years, with New York City skyline in the background

men were questioned at sea to determine whether they were eligible to come ashore. This arrangement was made with the consent of the ships' owners.

But trouble started immediately. The first ship to be seriously involved was the French liner *Liberté*, which carries a crew of nearly a thousand. About 270 of its crewmen were forbidden to go ashore when their vessel reached New York, because they had refused to tell whether or not they belonged to any pro-communist groups.

A great many protests were made, both in this country and abroad. Opponents of the McCarran-Walter law argued as follows:

"According to long-established tradition, sailors are generally allowed to go ashore in any port that their ships visit. It is not customary for a country to make tight restrictions which keep large numbers of seamen from leaving the vessels that enter its harbors.

"The United States is, in this respect, making an unfriendly gesture that will create much bad feeling. The American people would become

tered our country as crewmen of foreign vessels. The process was simple. The spy, posing as a seaman, would go ashore when the ship reached an American port, and he would not return to his vessel.

"We must prevent our enemies from using this method of sending their agents into America. Nations that are genuinely our friends can be made to understand that the restrictions of the McCarran-Walter Act are important for their own security as well as for ours.

"The new measure may not be 100 per cent efficient in keeping spies from entering through our seaports, but it will help us bar a great many of them."

**Scientists' complaints.** Various international scientific organizations have decided not to hold their conventions in the United States because of the difficulties that foreign scientists encounter when they seek permission to enter this country.

Many of these men and women were excluded under provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and they are now being kept out because of the new immigration law. (Both meas-

ures who might easily be able to enter this country now hesitate to ask permission. They don't want to risk the embarrassment of a refusal.

Defenders of our government's present policy point to the instances in which foreign scientists have come to America and obtained valuable information for the communists. Atomic-energy spy Klaus Fuchs, now in a British prison, is often mentioned in this connection.

"Our present regulations are necessary," it is argued, "even though they may keep out some people who could make valuable contributions to scientific endeavors in our country."

On the other side of the question, such statements as these are often heard:

"It is now about as difficult for a friendly foreign scientist to visit the United States as it would be for him to visit one of the Iron Curtain countries. America has put up a curtain of her own—one that is doing considerable harm. If American scientists are to continue to make good progress in chemistry, physics, medicine, engineering, and various other fields, they need to exchange informa-



nandez, Krzyowski, Lopez, Ouellette, Vittori, and Womack.

**Asiatics.** People from Oriental countries are treated a little more generously under the new law than they formerly were. Many Asiatic nations that, until recently, were not permitted to send us any immigrants are now each allowed to send 100 per year.

There are objections, however, that the quota of Asiatics is too small, and that our immigration rules still discriminate against them in various other ways.

Defenders of the McCarran-Walter law reply that we have gone as far as we should, for the time being, in opening our gates to immigrants from the Far East.

**Other points.** Our present immigration law contains dozens of other disputed provisions. For instance, conviction of nearly any crime will forever bar a foreigner from coming to live in the United States. Naturally, we don't want to make a practice of admitting criminals to our country. Consider, though, the case of a foreigner who was convicted of some minor theft many years ago, and who has "gone straight" ever since. Should he be permanently excluded from America?

And what about people who are tried and convicted in the courts of communist nations? Should we automatically exclude them, no matter how unfair their court trials may have been?

The new law also covers *deportation* of aliens who turn criminal or who in other ways become "undesirable." It also provides, in some cases, for revoking the citizenship of people who have come to this country and have been naturalized.

For the average alien, deportation is an extremely severe blow. It is pointed out, therefore, that the deportation provisions in our present law will impose far harsher penalties upon foreign-born wrongdoers than we impose on native-born people who may commit similar offenses.

Though it is generally agreed that we should be able to get rid of foreigners who come to our shores with definite criminal intentions, numerous Americans feel that our current deportation provisions are too sweeping.

These are among the many controversial points that have been raised in connection with the present immigration law. Efforts will almost certainly be made to change the statute during the session of Congress that has just begun.

### Air Raid Plan

The nation's civil defense officials have come up with an answer to a problem that has puzzled them since the days of World War II. At that time, when enemy bombers approached a city, radio stations had to go off the air to prevent hostile planes from following radio beams to their target. During air raids, therefore, defense officials in attacked cities (none of ours were, of course) found themselves unable to use radios to broadcast important messages to the people.

Under a new plan, all radio stations in America are to broadcast on a similar frequency when there is a threat of an air raid. All short wave radio and TV stations would be silent. Defense instructions would then be broadcast over regular radio stations in such a way that an enemy plane's radio compass, or direction finder, could not point the way to a target.



THESE BRITISH BOYS, like youths everywhere, wonder about their future

## World Youth in 1953

Prospects for Young People Vary Greatly According to Where They Are Fortunate or Unfortunate Enough to Live

**Y**OUNG people around the world are thinking a lot about their future as the New Year gets under way. Americans in high school are looking forward to going to college or to taking a job in a year or so. The youth of France, Italy, and elsewhere also are trying to plan for the years that lie ahead.

Planning isn't easy in a world threatened by Russian communism—in a world burdened by wars in Korea and Indochina. Young men in most countries, including the United States, recognize that they probably will have to do a period of military service. That service may delay plans for building a career.

Many young people in Great Britain feel that their country offers little opportunity for good careers. They want to go to other lands—to Canada, Australia, the United States—to start a new life. French youth are worried about the political weaknesses of their land, and they are also faced with limited economic opportunities. Young Koreans hope most of all for an end to the war in their land, which has upset all plans for their future.

The problems of young people differ in different countries. In some, the future doesn't look very bright. Still, young people everywhere are making plans and dreaming of good days ahead. The *New York Herald Tribune* found out something about the plans of youth in a series of interviews in several lands. The interviews, in shortened form, make up the remaining paragraphs of this article.

Ippolito Pizzetti, a young Italian, wants to come to the United States to live. He has done some writing for radio stations, and he hopes to do novels and plays. Pizzetti says the writing field in Italy is overcrowded. He wants to come here to work, for he feels that our country offers greater opportunities to a young man trying to build a literary career.

Claude Maresq, a 20-year-old Frenchman, wants to help fight communism before he thinks about any peacetime career. Claude hopes to start training this year as a French Air Force pilot. After training, he expects to go to the war front in Indochina. Then, in five years or so,

Claude plans to settle down as a civilian airlines pilot.

Another 20-year-old Frenchman, Hugo Andrea, is worried about the future of his country. France is having a hard time keeping a stable government, and living conditions in the country are not improving as fast as most Frenchmen would like. The solution, Hugo believes, is for France to join a United States of Europe. A united Europe is Hugo's biggest dream for the future.

In Great Britain, 18-year-old Keith Hopkins' hope for 1953 is for "more butter, meat, eggs, and sweets." Britain has been short of food ever since World War II.

More food alone, however, won't be enough, Keith says. There is little opportunity for young people in Britain, especially those whose parents are poor. Young Englishmen, Keith declares, want to go to other lands to find better opportunities.

Maxie Heilmann, a girl college student in Germany, hopes that 1953 will bring negotiations to unite democratic West and communist East Germany. Maxie hopes that the Russians will agree to such a unification, and end their occupation of East Germany. If the Russians get out, Maxie can go back to the eastern region—which used to be her home. She left the eastern area to live in West Germany, because the Russians wouldn't let her study medicine in college.

In a troubled world, the most optimistic outlook seems to come from our own young people. David Orlinsky, a 16-year-old New York student, expects to go through college and then to study medicine. He wants to be a psychiatrist. He may have to do military service, but, says David, "two years in the armed forces will not be a delay in my work that cannot be overcome."

And 16-year-old Anne Bartless, also a New York student, feels that youth is lucky to live in the United States. Anne wants to be a teacher. With optimism, she says: "The future cannot be dark to me and the young people of my age when we have trust and faith in ourselves, as individuals, and our ability to work together for the greatest goal of all—happiness and peace."

## Science News

**T**HE first publicly released photographs taken by the world's largest telescope show that its vast magnifying power has pulled the moon so close to earth that features no larger than our largest skyscrapers are clearly visible.

The photographs taken by the 200-inch Hale telescope on Palomar Mountain in California show a portion of the moon, two views of Mars, and one each of Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. The giant telescope makes the moon appear to be only a few miles away whereas in reality it circles the earth at an average distance of nearly 239,000 miles.

The National Geographic Society, which is displaying the photographs, states that the immense power of the Hale telescope has made it possible to reproduce in the pictures known details of the planets and the moon on a larger scale than ever before. Visible in one photograph of Mars are large dark areas that may be vegetation, as they vary in color from blue-green in the planet's spring to brown in the fall.

Another photograph shows the moon with a crater 150 miles wide in its center, the walls of which are 12,000 feet high. Within the crater are smaller craters or pits, the smallest of which is from two to three miles in diameter.

It may be some time before scholars can determine whether anything new and significant has been caught in the photographs.

In case you have been worrying about it, the 179-foot Leaning Tower of Pisa is in no immediate danger of toppling over. This assurance was given by a group of experts who recently met in Pisa to examine the unique structure.

This historic tower, begun in 1174, is more than 16 feet out of line but was not planned that way. The white marble building sank into the soft earth on which it stands during the 200 years it was being built. The experts will finish their study in about six months and hope to have a plan by then for strengthening the tower. Meanwhile, tourists who visit the structure need have no fear that it will topple down on them.



**SHRAPNEL JACKETS.** The woman employee at Westinghouse's Hampton, South Carolina, plant smooths edges of tough glass cloth plates which our troops wear as body armor in Korea. The new-type armor is saving many lives on the Asian war front.

# The Story of the Week

## Value of Foreign Trade

What would life in the United States be like if our trade with other countries were suddenly cut off? In a booklet entitled, *Together We Are Strong*, the State Department shows the problems the average American family—the Johnsons—would face if our ports were closed to foreign trade. Here are some highlights of the booklet:

Mr. Johnson loses his job at a steel mill because the plant is unable to get certain metals it needs from abroad. He cannot get another job because other industries, too, are shut down for lack of some raw materials. Besides, without overseas trade, many American industries cannot get customers for their goods.

The Johnsons must do without coffee, tea, or cocoa—all of which are imported from other lands. Many medical prescriptions cannot be filled without certain ingredients from abroad. The television, radio, the family car, and the telephone are out of order and cannot be repaired without the necessary parts made from materials that are not available at home.

All Americans agree that we should continue to buy goods and materials from abroad which we need and don't have ourselves. But there is a difference of opinions over whether we should buy as much from foreigners as they are now buying from us. If we fail to do so, we must either lend them money to help them pay for their purchases here, or they will have to cut down on the amount they are buying from us. This whole question of foreign trade will receive much attention in Congress.

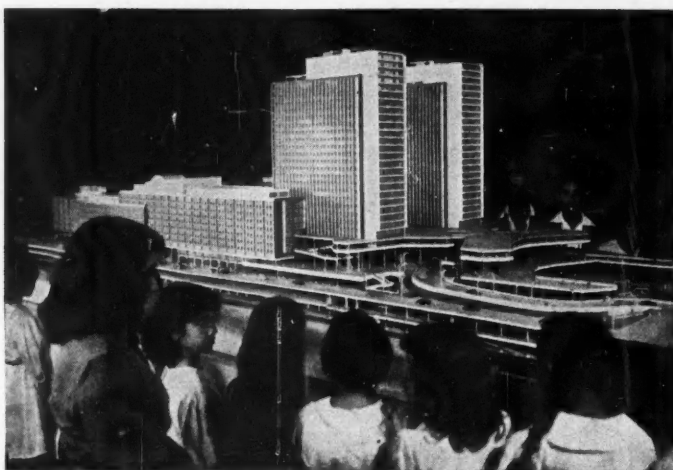
## Facts on Congress

The 83rd Congress is a bit younger than its predecessor. The average age of the men and women in the House and the Senate is 53, as compared to nearly 54 for the 82nd Congress.

The oldest Senator, in years, is Rhode Island's 85-year-old Democratic lawmaker, Theodore Green. Thirty-four-year-old Senator Russell Long, a Louisiana Democrat, is the youngest legislator in the upper chamber. In the House, Republican Representative



**OUCH!** My aching hand! Mrs. Lawrence Imhoff, a government designer, got the job of addressing 10,000 invitations and envelopes to the Eisenhower inauguration ball on the night of January 20.



**VENEZUELA** is carrying out a big modernization program. Above is a model of a 24-building unit being put up in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital. The project includes underground garages, bus terminals, and shops.

Merlin Hull of Wisconsin, 82, is the oldest member. The youngest Representative is 26-year-old Republican William Wampler of Virginia.

Democratic Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas has served longer in Congress than any other living legislator. He has been in the House since March, 1913. Georgia's Democratic Senator Walter George, on Capitol Hill since 1922, has had longer continuous service in his branch of Congress than any other living member of that body.

Most members of the 83rd Congress have had previous political experience, and about 6 out of every 10 are lawyers. Over one half of them have seen military service in past years.

## Western Australia

Australia's "Cinderella State" is becoming alive with activity. The big state, whose actual name is Western Australia, won its nickname because of its tremendous wealth which Australians are just beginning to tap.

Western Australia is now on the threshold of a gigantic development program. New machines are being brought into the area to develop the rich mines to be found there. Irrigation projects are also being launched to make it possible for crops to grow in the state's dry farmlands.

About one third the size of the United States, Western Australia is believed to have rich stores of almost every important mineral now in general use. The "Cinderella State" has already become one of the world's biggest gold producers. Moreover, large quantities of copper, iron, and tin have been discovered.

## Balkan Defense Ties

Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey are now putting the finishing touches on their new defense agreement. The three lands, which have long frontiers with Soviet-controlled countries, have agreed to fight as partners in case of an enemy attack.

Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia's communist but anti-Russian leader, has not yet signed the new Balkan defense agreement as of this writing. Nevertheless, he has assured leaders of the neighboring two lands that Yugo-

slavia's 300,000 troops are ready to help defend the frontiers of Greece and Turkey as well as those of Yugoslavia. Turkey, with 400,000 men under arms, and Greece, with some 180,000 troops, have given similar assurances to Tito.

Because the three countries are under constant threat of Soviet expansionist activities, the United States and its allies are very much interested in the Yugoslav, Greek, and Turkish defense plan. Greece and Turkey, as members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, already have defense ties with the western nations. The new agreement between Tito and Greek and Turkish leaders will, for the first time, bring Yugoslavia into an actual defense alliance with non-communist countries.

## Parleys With Eisenhower

In the months ahead, we may expect a number of meetings between General Dwight Eisenhower and leaders of other nations. Top officials of several countries have already declared that they want to discuss world problems with our next President.

Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill was one of the first foreign leaders to meet with Eisenhower since Ike won the Presidency. Churchill, who is vacationing in the British West Indies, stopped in to talk over certain global issues with Eisenhower last week. In the spring, the British Prime Minister plans to return to the United States for a second and longer visit with Ike.

Russian Premier Joseph Stalin has also shown interest in a meeting with Eisenhower. In answer to questions sent to Stalin by James Reston of the *New York Times*, the Soviet leader said he thinks "favorably" of such a parley to discuss world peace.

Eisenhower and his helpers were quick to remind Stalin that Uncle Sam has always been ready to discuss peaceful solutions of world problems. In the past, though, the Soviets have used other meetings as a sounding board for propaganda attacks against the democratic nations. At the same time, the Reds have repeatedly turned down proposals for a fair and peaceful settlement of Soviet-western differences.

As of this writing, no definite plans

for a Stalin-Eisenhower meeting have been made.

## UN at Work

Delegates of the United Nations General Assembly are now preparing for the second half of the world body's 1952-1953 session which is scheduled to open February 24. A long list of touchy problems, including proposals for a peace in Korea, and a peace treaty for Austria, will be before the assembly members when they return to the New York City headquarters.

In its fall meetings, which were recessed just before Christmas, the UN body spent many long hours in an unsuccessful effort to end the Korean war. The assembly also asked France to do all she can to start her rebellious North African colonies of Tunisia and Morocco on the road to self-rule. Finally, a special group was set up to investigate charges by South Africa's colored peoples that their government is depriving them of basic citizenship rights.

In other fields, the United Nations helped improve living conditions for people in many parts of the globe. It is estimated that the UN International Children's Emergency Fund alone helped some 25 million persons obtain medical care and nutritious food in 1952. Other agencies of the world body, too, have been active in their fight against disease and poverty during the past year.

## Waterfront Probe

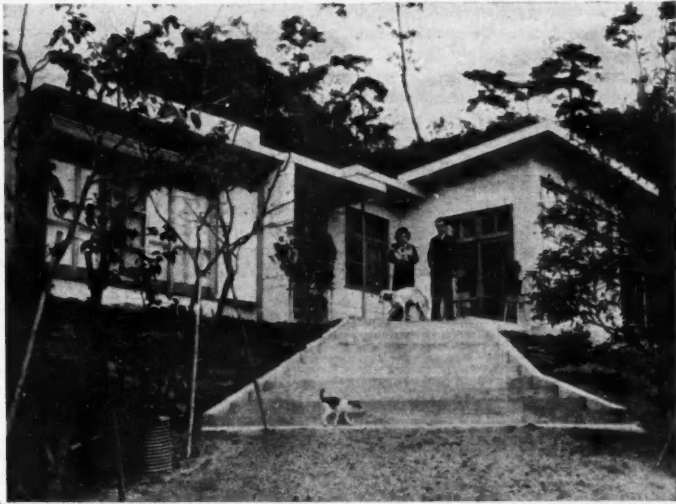
For a number of weeks now, bold newspaper headlines have been telling a shocking story of criminal activities on the New York and New Jersey waterfront. A special investigating body, the New York State Crime Commission, has uncovered evidence of widespread crime among some pier workers and their employers, certain union officials, and a few local political leaders.

In the face of this evidence, local, state, and federal officials are now taking steps to rid the New York area's waterfront of crime. Local officers have already arrested a number of "racketeers," who were accused of demanding illegal money payments from shipping firms. Moreover, the



**JUNIOR EXECUTIVE.** Sheldon Katz, 18, is vice-president of "Superior Plastics Company," a business run by students at Brooklyn, New York, Technical High School. Katz is displaying a plastic perfume atomizer—a present for Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower.





A NEW HOUSE for the daughter of Emperor Hirohito of Japan. Mrs. Takamasa Ikeda, formerly Princess Yori, and her husband have just moved into their four-room home. She lost royal privileges when she married a commoner last year.

Federal Bureau of Investigation is closely sifting all evidence of waterfront crime activities in an effort to root out law-breakers.

The New York and New Jersey port area is the nation's number one shipping center. Each year, some seven billion dollars' worth of goods, going to and coming from other lands, are handled on the area's many miles of piers and docks. According to the New York State Crime Commission, a big part of the loading and unloading operations on these piers has been controlled by criminal bosses.

### Names in the News

What persons will be among this year's biggest headline makers? Radio news commentator H. V. Kaltenborn predicts that 1953 newsmakers will include the following personalities:

**General Dwight Eisenhower.** As President, Eisenhower will be the nation's top newsmaker.

**John Foster Dulles and Charles E. Wilson.** Dulles, who will be Ike's Secretary of State, and Wilson, scheduled to become Defense Secretary, will be frequent sources of news stories.

**Governor Adlai Stevenson.** The defeated Democratic candidate for the Presidency will make headlines as his party's spokesman in opposition to GOP policies.

**Mao Tse-tung and Chiang Kai-shek.** Mao, ruler of Red China, and his Nationalist opponent, Chiang, who governs the island of Formosa, will share headlines dealing with the Orient.

**Georgi Malenkov.** One of the high-ups in Russia's government, Malenkov will be in the news as the most likely successor to Premier Joseph Stalin as Soviet dictator.

**Maureen Connolly and Stan Musial.** Miss Connolly, a young tennis star, and major league baseball player Musial will probably be among the year's top headliners in sports.

### UN Contest

A trip to Europe, college scholarships, and cash awards—these are among the prizes to be awarded in the 27th Annual United Nations Student Contest. Every high school student in the United States and its possessions has a chance to win these prizes by

taking a written examination on the UN at his own high school next March 26. The two best examination papers from each school will be entered in the nation-wide contest.

The competition is sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations, together with many state and local groups. The AAUN has prepared a special study kit, which is now ready for use, containing the information to be covered in the forthcoming exam. One kit will be sent free to each school entering the contest.

If you would like to take part in the contest, ask your teacher to write for complete details to the American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York.

### The Atom and Industry

Atomic energy will become available to the nation's private industries if the National Security Resources Board has its way. The NSRB is a special government body that studies ways to make the most of our raw materials for defense and civilian production.

Ever since the Atomic Energy Com-

mission was set up in 1946—about a year after the U.S. exploded its first powerful atomic bomb—the national government has controlled all phases of atomic research and development.

Now, the National Security Resources Board says, we are learning to use the secrets of the atom for peacetime purposes as well as for weapons of war. We know, for example, that atomic energy can drive motors, and can be used for certain medical purposes. Therefore, the NSRB concludes, industrialists should be allowed to make use of these developments for the benefit of all Americans.

A number of congressmen agree with the view of the NSRB. Some lawmakers, though, argue that Uncle Sam should continue to control all phases of atomic production. Only in this way, these legislators contend, can we hope to keep the secrets of the atom from reaching enemy agents.

### Manila World's Fair

Workmen in Manila, chief port of the Philippines, are racing against time to prepare their city for its big world's fair which opens next month. The international exposition, first of its kind ever to be held in this part of the globe, will run until April 30.

The main theme of the fair is Philippine progress over the years. Special exhibits will show various stages of the island nation's growth from the arrival of Malaysians many centuries ago, until it was granted its independence by the United States in 1946. Some of the fair's biggest displays will tell the story of Philippine progress during its past 6½ years as an independent country.

The Filipinos hope that the fair will help to boost trade between the island republic and other nations. So far, eight countries, including the United States, have agreed to take part in the fair's activities.

### Pronunciations

Bizerte—bē-zērt  
Georgi Malenkov—gē-awr'gi mah-lēn'kōf  
Lyautey—lee-oh-tā'  
Mao Tse-tung—mou tsū-dōng  
Naguib—nah-gēb'  
Tripoli—trīp'uh-lī

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Customer (referring to a raw steak): "I said 'well done' waiter, 'well done.'"  
Waiter: "Thank you, sir. That's the first compliment we've had in a long time."

★

The teacher turned on little Freddie. "Young man," she said, "I will have to keep you in after class again!"  
"Okay!" replied the eight-year-old. "But I'll have you know that half the town says we're going steady!"

★

A farmer once asked the editor of a country paper for some advice. He wrote as follows:

"I have a horse that at times appears normal, but at other times is lame to an alarming degree. What shall I do?"

The editor replied: "The next time that your horse appears normal, sell him."

★

"Nine out of ten explorers in the South American jungle have stumbled across ancient ruins," remarks a writer. The tenth, we suppose, looked where he was going.

During a session of court there was so much talking and laughing going on that the judge, becoming much provoked, shouted:

"Silence! Order in the court! We have decided half a dozen cases here this morning and I haven't heard a word of one of them!"

★

Then there was a milliner who couldn't make up her mind and found she had produced a hit.



"Did you whistle?"

## Study Guide

### Immigration

1. Why do many people oppose the rules that America's new immigration law makes concerning foreign sailors whose ships visit our ports?
2. On what grounds are these restrictions defended?
3. Why have various international scientific organizations decided to avoid holding their conventions in the United States?
4. Describe the "national origins quota" system for admission of immigrants to the United States.
5. On what grounds is this system criticized?
6. What arguments are put forth by defenders of the present quota arrangement?
7. What change does the new McCarran-Walter Act make with respect to America's policy on admission of immigrants from Asiatic lands?
8. Briefly discuss at least one further controversial point that has been raised in connection with the new law.

### Discussion

1. Do you or do you not believe that our nation is too strict in its limitations on admission of temporary visitors from abroad? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Do you favor the present quota arrangement for admission of permanent settlers? Why or why not?

### North Africa

1. Why has Casablanca been in the headlines during recent weeks?
2. What demands are being made by native peoples in North Africa?
3. Why are U. S. leaders concerned about the uprisings in this region?
4. Describe briefly the French-controlled territories in North Africa. Name the independent countries in that area.
5. Of what groups does the native population of French North Africa consist?
6. Give the views of the native leaders who are stirring up unrest against the French.
7. How do the French justify their control of large areas in North Africa?
8. What position is the U. S. taking in regard to the North African dispute?

### Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think that the French should keep control over their North African territories? Explain.
2. Do you approve the U. S. attitude toward the North African dispute? How do you think we might be able to bring the dispute to a peaceable settlement?

### Miscellaneous

1. How would the average American family be affected if we stopped trading with foreign countries, according to a State Department booklet?
2. Why is Western Australia called the "Cinderella State"?
3. Name two problems that the UN General Assembly discussed in the first half of its 1952-1953 session.
4. What shocking conditions have been found to exist in the New York area's waterfront? What is being done about it?
5. According to news commentator H. V. Kaltenborn, what personalities are likely to be this year's biggest headline makers?
6. Why does the National Security Resources Board believe atomic energy should now be made available to private industries? What do opponents of this plan say?

### References

- "The McCarran Act," by Louise Levitas, *This Week*, December 14, 1952. (This article omitted from some editions.)  
"Why Immigration is in Politics," *U. S. News & World Report*, October 31, 1952.  
"Will Blood Flow Next in Morocco?" by Edward Toledano, *The Saturday Evening Post*, April 19, 1952.  
"Many Troubles Beset France," *Newsweek*, December 22, 1952.

# World Spotlight on North Africa

(Continued from page 1)

sources. It is rich in phosphate, used in making fertilizer and munitions. It ranks high in the production of cobalt, in great demand for cutting edges. The United States has been securing precious manganese, used in hardening steel, from Morocco.

Of what does North Africa consist? What is behind the trouble that is brewing there? How can we keep the region friendly to the western nations?

North Africa stretches for some 3,000 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the Suez Canal. Along the Mediterranean coast are numerous towns and cities, and on the sunny slopes stretching down to the sea one sees the greenery of olive groves. As one goes inland, though, he comes to desolate wastelands—barren mountains in some regions and deserts in others.

The French control northwestern Africa, except for small areas under Spanish rule. About the size of California, French Morocco is a rather mountainous country with a few fertile valleys and great expanses of parched plains, verging into desert. The French took over Morocco in 1912 at a time when there was great competition among the European nations for African colonies.

## Farthest Advanced

Of the French regions in North Africa, Algeria is farthest advanced in self government. Twice the size of our Pacific states of Washington, Oregon, and California, it came under French control more than 100 years ago. It sends representatives to the French legislature in Paris, and many Algerians have been granted full French citizenship. Grain and tropical fruits are grown along the coast, but the inland areas are mostly desert.

The other French-controlled area in North Africa is Tunisia. About the size of New York State, it is a land of mountains and valleys in the north and of deserts to the south.

Besides the French and Spanish areas, North Africa includes two independent nations. Libya was formerly an Italian colony, but it came under United Nations control after World War II. About a year ago this country, composed largely of desert, achieved its independence. Unlike most of the other North African lands, Libya has not been troubled by rioting of late. However, many natives resent the presence of a big U. S. air base near Tripoli.

Egypt—another independent country—has been the scene of revolutionary events during the past year. In July, General Mohammed Naguib seized control of the government and forced King Farouk to abdicate.

Even though Naguib seized power by force, it is generally felt that—up to now, at least—he has been doing a good job, carrying out needed reforms. While he has made many desirable changes in the government, he has not, however, altered the Egyptian stand on Suez. Naguib's government, like the one under Farouk, demands that Britain withdraw her troops from the Suez Canal Zone. Egypt also wants to oust the British from the Sudan, an area jointly controlled by Britain and Egypt since 1899.

The British say that a treaty drawn up in 1936 with Egypt grants Britain

the right to keep control of Suez. The Suez Canal is an important link in the travel route between the home islands and such members of the British Commonwealth as India, Pakistan, and Australia. Moreover, the British maintain an important military base at Suez. As for the Sudan, Britain says that the present joint control should continue until the Sudanese are ready for self-rule.

While Suez and the Sudan continue to be trouble spots, there has been less trouble in Egypt in recent weeks than in the French-controlled territories. At present, Morocco, Tunisia,

and in the country they live in mud huts or flimsy tents. Uneducated and disease-ridden, they barely eke out a living.

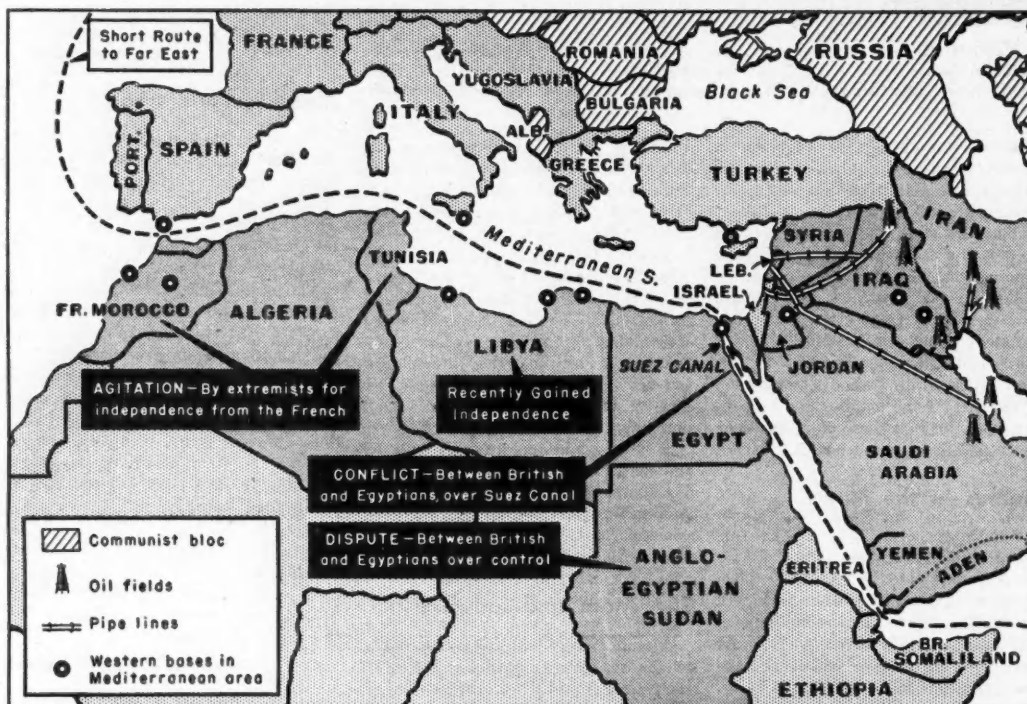
The disturbances of recent weeks in North Africa are part of a pattern which has become familiar since World War II. The end of the war brought with it an awakening of nationalism in colonial lands throughout the world. In Asia and Africa, many native peoples demanded that they be allowed to run their own governments. On both continents, communists encouraged the trend, for they saw an opportunity to get in power themselves.

It is hard to say to what extent the disorders in North Africa have been communist inspired. The French say that the communists are playing

by which these lands could, step by step, achieve their freedom. However, they have steadfastly refused to take such an approach. Actually, the 'reforms' which the French claim to be carrying out are designed to tie the North African lands closer to France.

"For example, in Tunisia the French recently gave the people of 64 localities the right to elect their own councils. On the surface, this seems to be a step toward self-government. However, the plan gives French residents of Tunisia far more voting power than that possessed by an equal number of Tunisian natives.

"This is by no means the only inequality between the French residents and the natives. Arabs and Berbers often get less pay than Europeans for the same work. They are not allowed



NORTH AFRICA. Unrest is spreading throughout this region of the African continent as natives seek greater freedom.

and—to a lesser extent—Algeria rank as North Africa's leading danger areas.

In these territories—about one third the size of the United States—live approximately 20½ million people. From 85 to 90 percent of the population are Arabs and Berbers, native to the region.

About 1,650,000 Europeans make their homes in French North Africa. Most are French. They hold high government posts and control much of the industry and commerce. They enjoy much higher living standards than the Arabs and Berbers.

The native population falls into three groups. At the top is a small wealthy class, many of whom have titles of nobility. Among them are the Sultan of Morocco and the Bey of Tunis who, in name, are the top officials of their countries. Actually, though, their actions are controlled by the French.

A small middle class exists, composed of professional men and lesser government employees. Many city merchants might be considered members of this group.

At the bottom of the ladder are the poverty-stricken city laborers, farm workers and herdsmen. They make up 75 per cent of the population. They live in tin-roofed shacks in the cities,

a big part in creating trouble. Some other observers think that those who have plotted the trouble are more anti-European than pro-communist. Whichever the case may be, the communists stand to profit in the long run if the disturbances continue.

The leaders who are creating trouble for the French come from the middle class. Many of them have been educated in France, and they are determined to win a greater degree of independence for their countries. In the poverty-stricken masses they find ready followers.

## The Tunisian Scene

The situation in Tunisia is typical of that which confronts the French in North Africa. Here the French recently took several reform measures. However, so intense was the feeling aroused by the nationalists that the French had to use strong persuasion to induce the native leaders to accept the reforms. The nationalists still claim that the reforms do not go far enough.

The position of the North African nationalists may be briefly summarized as follows:

"If the French sincerely intended to let the North African territories work toward full independence, they would have set up a specific time-table

to form their own trade unions, but must join French unions.

"In view of the long time that the French have ruled in North Africa, living standards should be much higher than they are. Most natives live in utter poverty. Equally serious is the fact that educational standards are extremely low. For example, 80 per cent of Moroccans are illiterate. Certainly these conditions could be bettered if the North Africans were allowed to rule themselves—a goal toward which all people should be entitled to strive."

The views of the French may be summarized in this manner:

"France has done an excellent job of ruling North Africa. Living standards have risen steadily, and today they are as high as, or higher than, living standards in other Arab lands.

"Dozens of examples of progress could be cited, among them the following: The number of telephones in Algeria has increased five times in the past 15 years, and in Morocco has more than doubled. Native Moroccans have one radio per 100 people—the same ratio as in Egypt and way ahead of the ratio in Greece. Electricity output in French North Africa has doubled in the past few years, and lead production has quadrupled.

(Concluded on page 7, col. 1)



"In lands as underdeveloped as those in French North Africa, it is impossible to set a definite time-table for independence, but France is doing its best to bring these areas to the point where they can achieve self-rule. Progress has often been retarded by the natives themselves. Arab parents have often resisted the efforts of the French to put Arab children in school.

"France cannot permit a small number of extremists, many of whom are communists or communist sympathizers, to push her out of North Africa at this time. Since World War II, the French have invested almost a billion dollars in developing that area. If France should lose her investment, she would become a third-rate power, and she would become a hopelessly weak link in the defense system of Western Europe. Moreover, the communists would be sure to step into North Africa. Plainly it is in the interests of the free world and the North Africans themselves that France retain her control of this vital region."

The United States is generally backing the French position, but we are urging the French to proceed with care and not take extreme measures. We do not want to rouse more resentment against the western powers in the Arab lands of North Africa and the Middle East. In Egypt, Iran, Iraq, and other Arab countries, ruling groups generally sympathize with natives of French North Africa in their desire for independence.

We want these countries to be on our side in the world struggle between communist lands and the western democracies. Therefore, we are urging the French and North Africans to settle their difficulties peaceably. Whether they will be able to do so remains to be seen.

## Historical Backgrounds -- Past Congresses

**M**EMBERS of the 83rd Congress, now meeting in Washington, enjoy far better working conditions than did the lawmakers of earlier days. The halls where the Senate and the House of Representatives meet today are clean and comfortable. Each lawmaker has a leather chair, and senators have small desks. Indirect lighting casts a soft glow, restful to the eyes, over each chamber. The air is changed continually and kept at an even temperature.

When Congress first convened in 1789, the members met at Federal Hall in New York City. Their quarters were cramped and ill-lighted. The building was cold and draughty in the winter, while in the summer the occupants were annoyed by heat and dust.

Congress met in New York for only one year. Plans were made for a new capital on the Potomac River, and it was agreed to meet in Philadelphia while the new capital was being made ready. For 10 years the lawmakers met in what is now known as Congress Hall in Philadelphia. Here, as in Federal Hall in New York, working conditions were far from ideal.

Meanwhile, the city of Washington had been laid out, and the cornerstone of the Capitol had been set in place in 1793. By 1800 work was far enough along so that Congress packed up its belongings and moved to the new city by the Potomac. Upon their arrival, some lawmakers undoubtedly wished they had never left Philadelphia.

"There is one good tavern about 40 rods from the Capitol," wrote the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, "and several houses are building or erecting; but I don't see how members of Congress can possibly secure lodgings, unless they will consent to live . . . ten or twenty crowded in one house. . . . There are few houses in any one place, and most of them are small miserable huts."

House and Senate shared the same chamber in the Capitol at first. In



THE FEDERAL HALL in New York City where our first Congress met

1807 the House moved into a new chamber, but it proved to be unsuitable for debate. Echoes bounced back into the speaker's face. Some Congressmen were so disgusted that they wanted to vacate the Capitol and take over the White House. This suggestion was voted down.

When the British invaded Washington in 1812 and set fire to the Capitol, both legislative chambers were badly damaged. Congress met temporarily in a hotel in what is now the

business section of Washington. When it seemed that the lawmakers might leave Washington because of cramped facilities, a few private citizens had a building erected near the damaged Capitol, and Congress met there until 1819. By that time, the Capitol had been repaired, and the lawmakers moved back into their old quarters.

In 1850 Congress authorized the addition of two wings to the Capitol. The House moved into the south wing in 1857, and the Senate occupied the north wing in 1860. Except for brief periods when repairs were being made, the two legislative bodies have retained these quarters.

During the past 90 years, many conveniences have been introduced. In 1865 steam heating was installed. About 10 years later, elevators came in. In 1882 electric lights were first introduced, though they did not take the place of the gas lights in the Senate chamber until 1897. In recent years extensive redecoration and repairs have been carried out.

There is now considerable talk over a recent proposal to extend by 40 feet the front part of the Capitol—the section directly under the dome. The change, it is said, would improve the looks of the building and would provide space for additional offices.

It costs about 5 million dollars a year to keep our legislative headquarters in good shape. When Congress is in session, about 125 skilled workmen have regular jobs at the Capitol in addition to about 25 cleaning women.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 8 to January 5, inclusive. The answer key appears in the January 12 issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

## The American Observer Semester Test

**I. NEWSMAKERS.** For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (There is one picture for which there is no numbered item.)

1. Selected to head the Mutual Security Agency.
2. Prime Minister of Iran.
3. Scheduled to be Secretary of Defense.
4. Proposed as head of the Federal Security Agency.
5. Chief of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.
6. Designated as next Secretary of State.
7. Head of the Spanish government.
8. Retiring UN Secretary-General.

**II. MULTIPLE CHOICE.** In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. A stable new government friendly to the U.S. is expected as the result of the recent election victory of Field Marshal Alexander Papagos in (a) Portugal; (b) Italy; (c) Greece; (d) Brazil.

10. With respect to foreign policy, the attitudes of both Presidential candidates, Eisenhower and Stevenson, could best be described by the term (a) isolationist; (b) America first; (c) world federalist; (d) internationalist.

11. The principal goal of Russia's new 5-year plan, like that of her earlier plans, is to (a) eliminate all cultural activities; (b) expand her heavy industry; (c) cooperate with the UN; (d) decrease consumer goods production.

12. At the climax of a dispute over oil, diplomatic relations with Britain were broken off by (a) Venezuela; (b) Egypt; (c) Pakistan; (d) Iran.

13. The principal issue which most recently has held up agreement on a Korean armistice is (a) exchange of prisoners; (b) determination of a cease-fire line; (c) disputes over Russian air bases; (d) violations of truce safeguards.

14. The second top labor leader to die within a short time late last year was the president of the American Federation of Labor, (a) William Green; (b) Samuel Gompers; (c) Thomas Harding; (d) Allan Haywood.

15. Most of the detailed work involved in drawing up national legislation is done (a) by congressional committees; (b) on the floor of the Senate; (c) on

- the floor of the House; (d) by the office of the President.

16. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was set up to (a) supervise the distribution of U.S. economic aid to Europe; (b) serve as a "town meeting of the world"; (c) administer agreements between Russia and the U.S. concerning Germany, Austria, and Italy; (d) protect the member nations from Russian aggression.

17. A period of inflation is characterized by (a) slowly falling prices; (b) rapidly rising prices; (c) large-scale unemployment; (d) poor crops.

18. In a recent election, the people of the Saar voted for officials who favor continued economic cooperation with (a) Yugoslavia; (b) France; (c) Germany; (d) Russia.

19. Former high Red officials were among 14 communists convicted recently as traitors in (a) Poland; (b) Russia; (c) Czechoslovakia; (d) Romania.

20. The UN has achieved considerable success in (a) limiting the armaments of all nations; (b) fighting disease, hunger, and ignorance in certain parts of the world; (c) settling major disputes between the U.S. and Russia; (d) unifying Germany and Austria.

21. The U.S. Supreme Court decides whether or not a law is constitutional (a) just after the law is passed; (b) within one year after the law is passed; (c) when a case involving the law is brought before the Court; (d) while Congress is debating the proposed law.

22. The chief value of the UN General Assembly lies in its ability to (a) mobilize world opinion against nations having aggressive military aims; (b) direct the flow of international trade; (c) control the affairs of all territories taken from nations defeated in World War II; (d) administer the Mutual Security Program.

23. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission confirmed that tests relating to the hydrogen bomb were held at Eniwetok after the news had come out in (a) accounts from servicemen who witnessed the experiments; (b) a Russian announcement; (c) a congressman's speech; (d) a magazine article.

24. A controversial Presidential campaign issue centered around the (a) Smoot-Hawley tariff act; (b) CIO-AFL merger; (c) Taft-Hartley law; (d) Inter-American Conference of 1952.

25. Voting strength in the UN General Assembly is (a) proportionate to the (Concluded on page 8)



## Career for Tomorrow - - Field of Recreation

**C**OMMUNITIES—both large and small—are constructing recreational centers with year-around programs for both the old and the young. Industrial firms are setting up projects for employees and their families. In many places, the schools are expanding their physical education programs. All this means an increase in the need for persons trained in one of the many branches of recreational work.

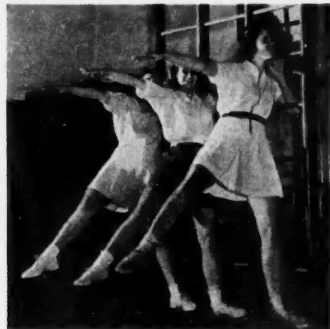
The particular branch a person chooses depends upon his or her own interests and abilities. An athlete may want to become a coach. An individual who likes art and handicrafts may enter this branch of recreation. Another with a flair for writing, dramatics, or music may find openings where he or she can direct these activities. If you like general work with young people, you may want to prepare for a job as supervisor of a youth program.

A college education is usually required for positions in this field, particularly if one is to advance to the top of the profession and if one is to be associated with a school. In college, a prospective recreational worker should acquire as broad a background as possible. Science, history, sociology, economics, and similar subjects are important. It is also possible to get valuable training in the recreational field by taking part in extra-curricular activities.

A recreational worker should also acquire skill in his or her field of specialization. One who wants to become a tennis coach should learn the game thoroughly and he should acquire a knowledge of the best teaching tech-

niques. One who desires to direct singing or dancing activities should become proficient in those two fields of endeavor. So it is in other branches of recreation.

Whatever branch of the work a person enters, he will spend much of his time in directing the activities of others. To do this he must be able to deal tactfully with people and he must impart some of his own enthusiasm to them.



TEACHING young people athletics and recreation can be a fine career

An individual who climbs the ladder to direct a large recreational program will not do so much of the actual work on activities. Instead, he will plan an over-all program for a school, a town, or an industry; and possibly he will help supervise the construction of facilities such as a gymnasium, a community center, or tennis courts. He may also have to supervise a public relations program for his organization.

To succeed as a director, a person

must have executive ability, and he must be able to deal with people—his staff and the public generally. He should have a broad knowledge of recreational activities, and he should have the kind of mind that can grasp and adapt itself to new problems quickly.

Salaries in this field vary and depend upon the type of work you do and the size of the community in which you are employed. Beginners may earn from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year. Experienced persons get from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year. Some directors of large-scale programs in the bigger cities earn as much as \$10,000 a year, but such salaries are rare.

Young people can begin to gain experience in the recreational field by doing volunteer work in the summer or after school hours. Such work will not only give them valuable training, but it may also enable them to develop contacts that will be valuable as they look for positions in this field at a later time.

A pamphlet entitled "Recreation As a Career" may be obtained for fifteen cents from The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

A fuller discussion of a career in the field of recreation and 101 other vocational discussions appear in *Careers for Tomorrow*, by Carrington Shields. Order your copy now from the Civic Education Service, Inc., 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. \$1.50 per copy with a 10 per cent discount on orders of 5 or more.

## SPORTS

**D**ASHING Johnny O'Brien of Seattle University is aiming to be the highest scorer of all time in college basketball. If he can make 614 points this winter, he will be the first player in history to score 3,000 points during his college career.

To most players, a goal of 614 points in a season would seem wholly impossible. Not to Johnny, though. Last year he scored 1,051 points to become the first collegian ever to top the 1,000 total for a season. The Seattle speedster averaged 28 points a game. He was successful on 53 per cent of his field-goal attempts and on 76 per cent of his foul-line tosses.

The amazing thing about Johnny's record is that he has compiled it despite the fact that he is only five feet nine inches tall. He often fills the difficult pivot post against players almost a foot taller than he is. The little sharpshooter makes many of his baskets with a tricky jump-shot. He is adept at the one-handed hook shot, and is a skillful dribbler.

Johnny's twin brother, Eddie, is also a valuable member of the Seattle five. Both are not only fine basketball players but are also baseball stars who hit well over .400 in college play last spring. The home of the O'Briens is in South Amboy, New Jersey.



SEATTLE UNIVERSITY PHOTO  
Johnny O'Brien

## The American Observer Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

population of member nations; (b) proportionate to the military power of member states; (c) greater for members of the Security Council; (d) the same for all member nations.

26. The power to decide what the Russian government shall do rests with (a) a committee of dictators representing all communist countries; (b) the Communist Party membership of 6 or 7 million persons; (c) the 200 million people of Russia; (d) a few leaders of Russia's Communist Party.

27. Debates over government spending have brought out that more than half the money spent by the U.S. in the past year went for (a) aid to foreign nations; (b) security and defense programs; (c) paying interest on the national debt; (d) support of nations defeated in World War II.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

28. Tunisia and Morocco are seeking complete independence from \_\_\_\_\_

29. The right of any member of the UN Security Council's "Big Five" to stop a proposed action by voting against it is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ power.

30. In his job as \_\_\_\_\_, Douglas McKay will supervise the conservation and management of U.S. natural resources.

31. Mohammed Naguib heads the government of \_\_\_\_\_

32. The Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_\_

33. The temporary line which has come to be looked upon as the boundary between North and South Korea is drawn along the \_\_\_\_\_

34. The new president of the CIO is \_\_\_\_\_

35. What branch of the UN supervises the governing of certain colonial regions? \_\_\_\_\_

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

36. Beaten in World War II, this country regained independence in 1952.

37. Large nation, rich in natural resources, having a high standard of living, but short on population.

38. Oil-rich Middle Eastern country.

39. City where permanent UN headquarters is located.

40. Nation whose prime minister is Jawaharlal Nehru.

41. African nation torn by bitter conflicts among its racial and language groups.

42. French forces are engaged in bitter fighting to stop the spread of communism in this area.

43. Nation where Olympic Games were held last summer.

44. Lisbon is the capital city of this country.

45. Important tin producing nation of South America.

46. King Farouk was recently ousted as ruler of this land.

47. Small but important British territory in communist China.

48. General Eisenhower made a hurried visit to this war-torn land last month.

49. Former Nazis gained some strength in recent elections in this country.

50. The upper waters of the Nile River are important to the people of this land.

